

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [25th January 1933]

and to give merely a discretion to the Court of Wards. The Bill is one of considerable importance and I hope the House will support the motion so that the matter may be given full consideration in the Select Committee."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"I want to move an amendment. I move that the names of Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan and Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam be added to the Select Committee. I also move that Mr. Hameed Khan's name be added."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I second it."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I move for the addition of Mr. Moidoo's name."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That brings us to the necessity of suspending the Standing Order. Is the hon. Member pressing his name?"

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I move that under Standing Order No. 39 (2) the strength of the Select Committee do exceed 15."

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"It seems to be unnecessary, Sir."

The motion that the Standing Order be suspended to make the number 18 was put and carried.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am not opposing this motion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I propose the name of Mr. Nambiyar."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Nobody will object if the name of a Member of this House is mentioned. Everybody is competent and honourable but I earnestly put it to my friend whether it is necessary to have such a large Committee as 19. Even now it is 18. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: '18 is a bad number.') I put it to my Friend, not that I object, whether it is really necessary to add the name of Mr. Nambiar."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I entirely agree with the hon. the Law Member. I only wish that these remarks were made a little earlier."

The motion of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, as amended by Messrs. Devadasan, Madanagopal Nayudu and Hameed Khan, was put and carried.

VII.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION FOR 1931-32.

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I move—

'that the Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1931-32 submitted with reference to section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act (Madras Act XI of 1929) be taken into consideration'."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" There is no doubt that the Public Services Commission of Madras has been doing useful work. We have come to believe that there is a need for such an institution. But at the same time I should like to point out that instead of reducing the hardship that is felt by the candidates and applicants for various services, the difficulties which they have to face have been increasing practically everyday. Of course last time when we were considering the same subject it was brought to the notice of the Revenue Member that the fees that have to be paid along with applications were too heavy and also that these applicants even before they are appointed are called upon to send a medical certificate from a very highly qualified medical man. These are the two main defects from which most of the applicants suffer. I can understand the need for medical fitness being considered when the applicant is actually appointed. But before he is appointed he is called upon to furnish a fit certificate which in my opinion is certainly unnecessary. When the Services Commission calls for applications for one appointment, on account of the unemployment in the Presidency among the educated people a large number of people apply. I would rather suggest to the Services Commission to devise some means by which they could make a selection by avoiding unnecessary expenditure from hundreds and sometimes thousands of applicants who come from distant parts in order to be interviewed by the Members of the Commission. I can understand personal interview in only some particular cases. Personal interview in practically every case will certainly do no good and I know the kinds of interview that take place and also the kinds of questions that are asked by the Commissioners. Sometimes the Commissioners ask very very simple questions which in my opinion will not materially help the Commissioners to come to the conclusion whether a particular candidate is personally fit for a particular job. We can as well avoid all inconvenience to the various applicants by avoiding the necessity of the applicants presenting themselves before the Members of the Commission. I am sure the Commissioners by doing that will also be free from a good deal of work which is, in my opinion, unnecessary that they should take upon themselves. The other thing is that one finds these reports contain lot of funny things which are very entertaining to the readers of the report, for example, the way in which the examinees that sat for the various examinations answer. All that shows the kind of education that is obtained in the Province has deteriorated considerably. We cannot throw the responsibility on the students for the mistakes they have made or are likely to make. The system of education is wooden. It is high time that the system is revised.

" Another matter that the Commission, I am afraid, has not given attention to is the representation of the various communities in the various services. As a matter of fact it has not carried out the various principles involved in the communal Government Order where particular

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candidates do not come forward from particular communities. I understand the rule is the chance of those interests should have accumulated effect and that when the next chance comes it should be possible for the Commission to appoint a larger number of the members of that particular community on account of the fact that it was not able to comply with the required quota in the previous years.

“ That is not, I am afraid, being done. I can give one instance in this connexion to illustrate the way in which things are being done. With regard to the Co-operative department, ever since the Commission came into existence not a single Muslim has been appointed as sub-deputy registrar, although I think the Commission has recommended a large number of non-Muslim applicants and the Government has appointed sub-deputy registrars to the extent of 25 from non-Muslims, not a single Muslim has been appointed. According to the communal Government Order, I think there ought to have been five appointments given to Muslims out of those twenty-five, whereas as things stand at present not a single Muslim has been actually appointed. I do not know what explanation the Services Commission has to give for this, whether it has not received a sufficient number of qualified applications from Muslims. It is a well known fact, Sir, that the Muslim community can supply a sufficient number of graduates qualified and competent to hold such posts.”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ On a point of information, Sir, may I ask to what appointments the hon. Member is referring? ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ I am referring to the appointment of sub-deputy registrars in the Co-operative department. Not one single Muslim has so far been appointed to this post. I remember when the Tampoe-Hood Committee sat, they were able to select three Muslims, and not one of them has been appointed. It was in the year 1929, I think. Since then, so many selections were made and appointments made, and not one Muslim has been appointed. I give this only as an illustration. If you go into the appointments made in other departments, we find the same thing. I do not know what exactly is the reason why the Commission is not adhering to the communal Government Order in calling for applications and in making its recommendations to the Government for appointment. These are some of the things which I thought it necessary to place before the hon. the Revenue Member, who is in charge of this portfolio, so that he might consider this question and see if the Commission has any tangible reasons to advance for its lapses in this respect and if matters could be rectified in future.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ Sir, when we considered the report of the Services Commission of the previous year, some hon. Members representing the Depressed Classes advanced reasons as to why the facilities afforded to the Depressed Classes by the Services Commission were not enough to induce members of my community to

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take advantage of the various services. As already pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, the facilities given to the backward communities must be in a greater degree than they are at present. Though the Depressed Classes have been able to produce graduates in their rank and file, we find that for want of facilities in recruitment they could not get into service. In the matter of medical fees, examination and entrance fees which stand in their way, more facilities are required for them. I am sure the hon. the Revenue Member will kindly see whether special arrangements could be made to release the Depressed Class members from the payment of fees. Sir, by the kind recommendation of the hon. the Revenue Member, I think the Services Commission have been able to give us a privilege of two years in the age limit, which enables a few members of our community to get into the services. But considering the percentage of our population, the percentage of our community in the services is not proportionate. Until that is secured, I am sorry to say our progress will not be of a standard quality. One important point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that people who have been selected before the Services Commission came into existence have been disturbed. One instance is that of a young man of my community who was taken into the Excise department in the year 1928 and was kept in the reserve list. In the year 1930, that young man was asked to go out as a probationary Excise Sub-Inspector. The Government spent over Rs. 100 and that young man was given the due training. Latterly, the Services Commission asked that young man to submit an application to the Services Commission, which he did. But, in the month of August 1932, after the young man had completed his probation and after having served in the department, he received a letter to the effect that he is age-barred by four months. The Government have spent money on his training; he actually served in the department; the Commission having asked him to send an application says that he is age-barred by four months in August 1930. Such an instance does not indicate that the Services Commission is taking rather a progressive step in the interests of the depressed classes. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will bring this matter to the notice of the Services Commission and make the Commission give us some facilities so that an increased number of people of my community may be drawn into the services."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad that Mr. Muniswami Pillai has brought to the notice of the hon. Revenue Member that people sometime after entering the service are told when they are to be made permanent that they are over aged. I think the age limit should be taken into consideration only when they appear for the examination held by the Madras Services Commission. Otherwise, what is the use of our young men spending money, passing examinations and not being given appointments when the chance comes on the plea that they are over aged and also being asked to go. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan was speaking about the communal Government

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Order. Of course people were recruited according to the communal Government Order. But as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, all those people who were recruited on the communal Government Order were sent home. In fact, things now stand as they were before the communal Government Order was brought into operation. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to see that such rigidity is not enforced in the case of Depressed Classes and backward communities who cannot afford even to pay the medical fees and examination fees of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7-8-0, and not to apply the axe of retrenchment to those recruited on the communal Government Order who have put in some service. But let the retrenchment be somewhere else or let there be no retrenchment at all. As Mr. Hameed Khan pointed out, on one selection if candidates in certain communities are wanting let this deficiency be compensated by selecting more candidates from such community next time. Otherwise, there is no use of any communal Government Order.

“ As for the Services Commission, I do not know how the selections are made. I know a young man, strong, robust, fully qualified to enter the police service and he is an M.A. He appeared for the examination for recruitment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, but somehow he was not selected. Then he appeared for the Sub-Inspector's selection, and he was not selected. I do not know why he was not found fit to hold a Sub-Inspector's post, when he was an M.A., quite strong and robust. He was tall enough and broad enough while matriculates were selected. There is a rumour (I cannot guarantee to the truth of it) that the view of the Services Commission is that S.S.L.Cs. are better than M.As. and B.As. and so only S.S.L.Cs. are preferred by them. Perhaps they forget that they became M.A's. and B.A's. only after passing the S.S.L.Cs. If the Services Commission have such a view, I think they should correct it. Taking all these things into consideration, I think it would be better that we go back to the old methods of recruitment by which the Revenue Member dealt with the appointments in the Revenue department, the Law Member with appointments in his departments and the Ministers in their own departments. This will avoid the waste of much time and money now going on after the coming in of the Madras Services Commission. If retrenchment is to be made, I think we should retrench the Services Commission if they are proceeding like this. When the Commission make the selection, what do they do? They do not select people districtwar. In making selection, not only the communal Government Order should be applied, but it should be done also districtwar. Age limit should not be so rigidly applied. This Council should lay down a policy as to how they should select. There are a number of B.As. and M.As. who are within the age limit when they appear for the Services Commission examination and when they are selected by the Commission. But by the time they get a chance of entering service they become just over aged and are not allowed to enter service for their whole lives. There are

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hundreds, at least a thousand people who are not eligible for Government service solely for this reason. So, I request the hon. the Revenue Member to see that these defects are remedied, otherwise Services Commission must go."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, when the report of the Services Commission was discussed last year in this house, the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member was drawn to several important matters. The hardship caused to candidates appearing for the competitive examinations held by the Services Commission by insisting on their producing medical certificates from Civil Surgeons was one of such matters. I am glad to find that the Government in this matter have accepted the recommendation of the Services Commission and ordered that medical certificates to be produced by candidates for admission to examination for clerkships might be from civil assistant surgeons instead of civil surgeons, and the fee leviable for such certificates has also been reduced from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 5. I may here ask the hon. the Revenue Member to consider further whether the candidates who appear for such examinations may not altogether be exempted from producing medical certificate. Why not allow them to produce medical certificates after they are selected or after they are actually appointed? I find, Sir, that, in 1931 there were 4,470 applications and out of these 1,750 were selected; in 1932 there were 3,173 applicants out of whom only 546 were selected. So, this medical certificate is an unnecessary tax on 2,720 candidates in 1931 and 2,627 candidates in 1932. Even supposing that the Government do not see their way to exempt candidates altogether from producing medical certificates, can they not at least order that certificates given by any registered medical practitioner may be accepted? I do not understand why a registered medical practitioner who is considered qualified for doing medical and surgical work, is not considered eligible for granting medical certificates. I think that Government, even in case they cannot exempt candidates from producing medical certificates before they are selected for appointment, can allow them to produce medical certificates given by any registered medical practitioner. It is also necessary that the fees for these certificates should be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2 or Re. 1.

"Suffering is the badge of the tribe of our unemployed young men. Why should Government add to their suffering by insisting on their producing certificates of physical fitness from assistant surgeons when they seek employment?" 12 noon.

"In connexion with interviews also, Sir, they are put to a lot of trouble. This is a matter which requires consideration from Government. The report before us shows that 696 persons applied for the selection of Police Sub-Inspectors' posts, 662 of them appeared for interviews and out of these 57 were recommended. For the posts of Research Assistants there were 109 qualified applicants. Out of these 103 appeared for interview and in the end only 8 were recommended for appointment. For the posts of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, there were 797 qualified applicants, 752 appeared for interview

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and only 80 were recommended. For the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Excise 680 persons appeared for interview and 41 were selected. I do not understand why the Commission cannot have a preliminary scrutiny of the applications and call for interview only the most eligible of the candidates and thus minimize as much as possible the inconvenience and expenses caused to the candidates most of whom have to go back disappointed after the interview.

“Attention has been drawn in the report to the deficiency of candidates from Muhammadan, Christian and Depressed Class communities for appointment as clerks and to the fact that several vacancies which were to be filled by one or other of these communities, had to be allotted to other community people. In this connexion the Government may examine the question whether they cannot raise still further the maximum age-limit for the Depressed Classes candidates. They may also consider what further concessions they can give to the Depressed Classes so as to improve the supply of such candidates. The question whether the educational qualifications may be a bit lowered in the case of candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes is also worth examining.

“The specimen howlers published in the report afford interesting reading. The results of the examinations and the reports received from examiners disclose that both in general knowledge and in their ability to express themselves clearly and accurately, either in vernacular or in English, the candidates have shown themselves to be deplorably poor. A similar unsatisfactory state of things was reported last year also. I wish to know whether the attention of the Director of Public Instruction has been drawn to this matter and what steps the Government have taken to improve the education and training of our young men.

“In paragraphs 20 and 23 of the report the Commission have drawn attention to the cases in which their recommendations have not been accepted by the Government. This is a matter for serious consideration. Certain conventions have been established by the Government of India in regard to the All-India Public Services Commission. This Government ought to observe those conventions and not defeat the object for which the Services Commission was established. I may here draw attention to the observations of the Simon Commission in their report relating to this matter. They say: ‘Certain conventions have been established which add to the weight of the Commission’s findings. We are informed that in no single instance has the Government of India acted contrary to the advice of the Commission in making appointments. It may, however, require the Commission to select candidates with particular qualifications or from a particular community. In regard to the Commission’s quasi-judicial consideration of the appeals, it has been established that though the advice of the Commission is not formally binding on the Government, it shall be accepted save in exceptional circumstances.’ They say further: ‘The provincial Governments should undertake to observe the same conventions in relation to

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the findings of the Commission as are observed by the Government of India in its dealings with the Central Commission.' I respectfully draw the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to these observations made by the Simon Commission in their report."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, it is always very difficult to do better than my friend Mr. Shetty in the correct presentation of the case. He has expressed in as accurate a manner as possible all the grievances of the applicants who approach the Public Services Commission for appointment year after year. The grievances of these people were placed before this House last year also when the report of the Commission was taken into consideration. The hon. the Revenue Member, however, did not then consider the grievances to be of such a nature as to need redress except perhaps in the direction of reducing the medical fees from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8-0. If the report is presented to this Council only as a matter of formality and not with a view to get the wrongs righted by bringing them before the notice of the Government, it seems to me more than useless that this Council should waste its time over its consideration. The grievances which these poor unemployed applicants suffer from are really very terrible. In order to secure an appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40, apart from the amount their parents spend on their education which by itself is very large, they have to pay very heavy travelling charges, medical certificate charges and registration charges. These payments only benefit the treasury and not themselves in 99 cases out of hundred. Sir, is it impossible for the Government to devise a method by which this kind of unnecessary expenditure by the applicants could be avoided? I do not think it is beyond the ingenuity of a Government to devise some scheme by which this hardship can be easily removed. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will consider this very seriously and make such arrangements as are necessary to remove the cause of these grievances.

"Sir, with regard to the communities from which persons are recruited, I am afraid, the very introduction of communal representation has given rise to more complaints than were heard of before the communal representation question was seriously taken up by the Government. It no doubt relieved the majority communities from the grievances that the claims of their young men were completely ignored. But the divisions which the Government recognized are very broad divisions such as Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Christians and Depressed Classes. It is easily forgotten that amongst non-Brahmans themselves there are various subdivisions and the members of the smaller subdivisions are completely ignored both by the Brahman community and by the non-Brahman major subdivisions. (Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar was heard to say 'No.'). My hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliar cannot feel the pinch of it because he belongs to a very very large majority community."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" I am always fighting for the minorities among the Hindus and not for any majority community."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Well, Sir, if his efforts have been as successful as he would ask us to believe I would have been the first to congratulate him on his achievement. But now I only sympathize with him that in spite of his Herculean efforts things are not moving in the right direction. Apart from that, Sir, it is clear that several members of minority communities feel that their claims are not properly recognized. If you only look into the figures of the minority communities from which recruitment is made, you will be easily convinced that their grievances are real. I do not want to mention the name of any one particular minority community as the one that has suffered by neglect or by indifference of the Public Services Commission, because I am not at all enamoured of young men of my community entering Government service. Still, it is desirable that those who qualify themselves for such service ought not to be rejected on the ground that they belong to a community which does not either make noise or pull the strings from behind. I would be satisfied if the Government would only bring to the notice of the Public Service Commission the fact that the minority communities feel that their claims are not adequately considered."

" Now, Sir, I want to submit that the age-limit is a serious handicap to many persons. Our educated young men present their applications for appointment when they are below the age of 25. In some rare cases they get selected before they pass the age-limit and, after being selected, while they are every day waiting to see the postman delivering a letter from the Public Services Commission asking them to appear before them to take up this appointment or that appointment, they are tantalized by the fear that a few months' delay would shut them out altogether from entering the service. It is desirable, in view of this tragic circumstance, to lay down that once an application is registered and a person is found eligible for being selected to Government service, he must be considered to be suitable for appointment whenever a vacancy might arise for him. Otherwise you will be dashing to the ground the hopes of so many of our educated young men qualified to enter Government service. On account of the fact that no vacancies arise at particular periods, are they to suffer all their life? It is very desirable that the Government should look into this matter. I do not think they will be doing a wrong thing or relaxing the rules very much if they agree to recognize the fact that a person declared competent to join service should be allowed to do so whenever vacancies arise."

" My hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar who is busy reminding his friends the names of persons of my community who are in the Government service he must remember that his ' Herculean efforts ' are not responsible for the fact that those estimable gentlemen find a place in the list."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Our efforts were responsible for bringing most of them into the list."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I will say that they came into the service by their own efforts and not by the efforts of great men like my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"They have themselves greatness. We helped them to be prominent."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am willing to thank my friend for the supposed assistance he gave. I do not want to go on bandying words with him."

"With these submissions, I request the hon. the Revenue Member not to treat this matter lightly which has been discussed on the floor of this House year after year but to take into consideration the poignancy, the grief and the misery that is caused to these young men who knock at the doors of the Public Services Commission but who are rejected and sent away, after they have wasted a lot of money for coming to the town, thus completely shutting down their chances of getting any appointment because they have passed their age limit." 12-15 p.m.

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate because I had not received a copy of this report in time and I was taken by surprise when I received it this morning, and also when I found that this matter was under discussion."

"I wish to support very warmly the suggestion of Mr. Shetty that the production of medical certificates from all candidates should not be insisted upon. As a matter of fact a very small percentage of candidates is selected. That being so it seems to me that it is a waste of labour and waste of money that a candidate should be asked to produce medical certificate even before he becomes successful in the examination and that he should be afterwards told that he has been rejected. I fail to see why the medical fees should not be recovered only from those candidates who have been selected and if only those who have been selected are examined by the Medical department. The present system is a system of wastage of effort, of money and labour."

"Another point that I wish to impress is that the results of the examination are not communicated as quickly as possible. It strikes me that special efforts should be made to inform all the candidates as quickly as possible what the results of their ordeal have been. It has been already pointed out that the ordeal is very severe and that a large number of candidates feel considerable anxiety about the result of the examination. It is therefore desirable that they should be relieved of their anxiety as quickly as possible."

"Another point that I wish to impress upon is that many people who have been selected are not appointed for a very long time. They do not know when they will get appointments and often the guillotine of age bar shuts them out from employment. Some relief should be given to all those candidates who have been selected but who owing to

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the present need for retrenchment and owing to the abnormal economic situation in the country cannot be employed at once. I say some method must be devised by which these persons are given employment by raising their age limit.

“The third point is that in my opinion almost every possible appointment should be brought under the Madras Services Commission. I suppose that candidates for a large number of appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards are not selected by the Madras Services Commission. To give one instance, the appointments of clerks in Settlement Offices in certain districts are made without any reference to the Madras Services Commission. At least that is the information that I have received. Would it not be possible to make a rule that appointments to these offices should be given to persons who have been selected by the Madras Services Commission in preference to others? I would request the hon. the Revenue Member to be good enough to prepare a statement showing all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 which are at present not filled in by the Madras Services Commission and giving the reason as to why in each of these cases reference is not made to the Madras Services Commission.

“It has been pointed out that candidates are called upon for interviews from distant places. I know that in several cases some deserving candidates are unable to come for these interviews. In one case I myself financed money for the candidate to go to Madras for interview and I am glad to say that that candidate met with success. I do not know why it is not possible to devise some simpler method of holding interviews. In small countries like Ceylon and other colonies it is possible for all candidates to come to one centre. But in the large Presidency of Madras it is difficult for candidates from distant districts to come to Madras. I do not understand why this is done. Is it to swell the revenue of the railway company? I should suggest that the Madras Services Commission may be asked to travel round the Presidency and to interview persons if they are otherwise qualified.

“There are many other points which require very careful consideration, but I am afraid I have not been able to study the matter because the report reached my hands only this morning.”

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—“I had no intention of intervening in this debate but for the fact that the hon. Member for the City of Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, complained about the lack of representation of the members of his community in the Public Services of this Province. Unfortunately a superior attitude seems to have been assumed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, when my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar said that some of the members of Mr. Chetti's community who occupied high appointments owed their success to the non-Brahman movement. I may mention that, though not all, at least some of the high appointments such as the High Court Judgeship which the members of his community got was largely due to the non-Brahman movement, though not

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solely due to that. I do not think he is going to deny that. Though the number of appointments which the members of his community enjoy in Government service is small, I may say that the members of his community hold very high appointments in other services. Therefore to say that members of other communities are not mindful of the interests of his community is not quite correct. It has not been the aim or object of the members of the majority communities to see that his community is not represented well in Government service. If his community is not so well represented in Government service as other communities, it is probably due to the fact that the Public Services Commission did not think that their claims deserved so much consideration as others, or probably due to the defects of his own community. Therefore, it is not quite right to lay the entire blame on the Public Services Commission. As far as my community is concerned, I am not going to lay the blame on the Public Services Commission. I certainly feel that the members of my community are not properly represented but on that account I do not think that the blame should be laid at the doors of the Public Services Commission.

“ So far as the work of the Public Services Commission is concerned, they are working to the best of their ability, and we wish they worked under better conditions. We know that the insistence of medical certificate on the candidates is causing very great hardship to the candidates. I understand that recently the charge for a medical certificate has been increased from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 16. That is a very great hardship. The applicants spend a lot of money before their examination and practically very few applicants are selected for appointments. If my information is correct, a large number of people whose names are found on the eligible list for appointment in public services become overaged and are on that ground declared unfit for Government service. Even when previous lists are not exhausted, further examinations are held very often and we do not see the necessity for this. In other services the production of a medical certificate is insisted upon only when the appointments to which the selected candidates are appointed are likely to become permanent. I feel that some such change is absolutely necessary from the point of view of saving a number of poor applicants. I therefore feel that definite attempts should be made in this direction.”

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—“ Sir, I wish to say a few words with regard to my own community in the districts of Ganjam, Ganjam Agency and Vizagapatam. Before the Public Services Commission was appointed the Government were pleased to pass a number of Government Orders recognizing the claims of or granting privileges to the Oriya community. These Government Orders are still there and they are not heeded to by the Public Services Commission. I brought this to the notice of the Government by means of interpellations and Government simply stated that all those Government Orders were under consideration. They have not done anything more. That is a great grievance to us. So far as these two districts are concerned, on the

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question of language, they require special treatment. Government do not seem to realize the force of this contention. Anybody who goes there to serve must know the Oriya language. Without knowing the Oriya language he cannot be appointed and there is no good of appointing a Malayalee in the Ganjam Agency or the Ganjam district. Therefore, I disagree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta, when he says that the Collectors should not appoint these persons without personal interview. The Public Services Commission must know whether those people who are appointed are suitable for those appointments in the districts in which they have to serve. There is no use of appointing anybody or everybody.

“ The second point is that the aboriginal tribes, i.e., the inhabitants of these districts are rather backward. They are backward and can't pass the same test as others; it would be rather difficult for them to compete with other people. They will not be able to get into public service at all. In such a case I think it is but right that some special concession should be shown to them so that they may come up to the level of other people. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that so far as the Agency tracts are concerned, the Government should provide for some special concession for the people of those tracts.

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p.m.

“ Under the present arrangement the Government waste a lot of money in first posting Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the Agency tracts and then inducing them to learn the Oriya language by offering them a reward of Rs. 200 or so. On the other hand, if they post only those officers who know the Oriya language, they need not incur this extra expenditure. I do not mean the Government should post only Oriyas; it is enough if they post Oriya knowing persons. There is also another difficulty. The Officer who is first posted to the Agency tracts begins to learn the Oriya language after taking up his post in the Agency. It takes him about two years to become conversant with the language. But by that time, he has served his term of agency service and he is transferred elsewhere and all his knowledge of Oriya is of no use. I brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu when he was Chief Minister, but he gave me some reply which was most unsatisfactory. (Interruption.) I do not say that you should appoint Oriyas alone; you may appoint Oriya knowing men. If the Government cannot see the silliness and the absurdity of the present arrangement, I cannot help.

“ In this connexion, I must thank the hon. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar who had a Government Order passed in 1931 to the effect that a certain proportion of posts in the Excise Department should be given to the Oriyas. If more such Government Orders are passed dealing with all the departments under the Government, the position will be much improved. The communal Government Order does not mention the Oriyas at all as a community entitled to a certain proportion of the appointments. The Public Services Commission does not hold any examination in Ganjam for the sake of the Oriyas of Ganjam and the people of the Agency.

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The Commissioners go up only as far as Waltair; they do not go further north; they probably think that the climate is bad and that the place need not be visited."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Sir, I feel constrained to say a few words with regard to the difficulties of the candidates appearing for the examinations held by the Services Commission. I cannot say that the questions set at the examinations are difficult, but they are wayward and the answers are still more wayward. These questions are in most cases not a suitable test to find out whether a candidate will be an efficient Government servant or not.

"Moreover, the examinations cost a good deal not only to the Government but also to the poor candidates who had already spent considerable sums of money in having undergone their courses in schools and colleges. They have to come very often all the way to Madras from distant parts of the Presidency. Many of them hang upon the Members of the Council and the officers of the Government to get appointments under Government. We have to do something to allay the apprehensions of candidates who have not been able to get any appointment although they passed the Commission's examination a long time ago. For these and several other reasons, I personally think that the old system of recruitment to the services is a much better one than the present system. I am of the same opinion as my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar who thinks that the Commission ought to go. Under the present system, the candidates wait for long periods in anxious expectation of getting Government appointments and sometimes they have to end their lives in misery and vain hope. They go from place to place in search of appointments and when they are disappointed everywhere, they join the more turbulent elements of the society—I hope hon. Members will pardon me for saying this—and bring trouble not only to themselves but also to others. Disappointment and discontent lead them to adopt violent methods, resulting in danger to State and society.

"With regard to the depressed classes, I have to thank Mr. Shetty for the clear and clever exposition of their case. At present the classification of the depressed classes is too vague, wide and dangerous for them and the classes included in that category are rather too many. It includes not only the untouchables but hundreds of other castes also who claim to be suffering under the same disabilities as the depressed classes. Attempts have been made to include other backward classes also in the category of the depressed classes. For instance, my hon. Friend Mr. Ganala Ramamurti brought forward a resolution to include the Viswa-Brahmans in the depressed classes and fortunately it was not taken up for consideration in this session. At present the classification includes not merely the depressed classes but also some other classes because it reads 'depressed classes and others.' I shall give one or two examples to show how this inclusion of 'others' in the category of depressed classes has been prejudicial to the interests of the depressed classes. Some time ago the Government wanted to select a candidate for the post

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of a Deputy Tahsildar from the depressed classes. There was no Hindu depressed class candidate available then but a Christian convert belonging to the depressed class applied for the post. Though the latter was fully qualified for the post he was not selected, but a Coorjee was selected although he was not a member of the depressed classes. Recently an Honours Graduate who is a Christian convert from the depressed classes applied for the post of a Deputy Collector. His application was rejected on the ground that he was not a member of the depressed classes. But a Marava gentleman was chosen for this appointment. On a subsequent occasion he applied for a similar post stating that his previous application had been rejected on the ground that he was a Christian and he requested the Government to consider his present application favourably basing his claim at least as a Christian. Even on this occasion his application was rejected on the ground that the Government had already refused to accept his claim to belong to the depressed classes. The Marava gentleman chosen for the post of a Deputy Collector, did not belong to the class of untouchables. All this has been possible because the word 'others' also occurs along with the words 'Depressed classes.' A deputation of which I had the honour to be a member waited on His Excellency the Governor and represented to him that the word 'others' should be deleted. His Excellency promised consideration of the request but nothing has been done so far. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to delete the word 'others' and to treat the claims of the depressed classes entirely as a separate matter without mixing them with the claims of other backward classes. The best thing is to reserve a certain number of posts on a population basis for the depressed classes. If a Hindu depressed class candidate is available, he may be appointed to a vacant reserved post; otherwise a candidate from the Christian Depressed Classes whose social and economic position is no better than that of the Hindu Depressed Classes, may be appointed. Although I am a Christian I want to expose the cause of the depressed classes as a whole whether they be Hindus or Christians, because they are in a most unfortunate position in the matter of appointment under Government. So far as Christians of the Depressed Classes are concerned, I ask for an equitable treatment, being extended to them. I am sure, the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to consider the few points that I have placed before the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: "Sir, I just want to say a few words so far as the position of the Ceded Districts in the public services of this Presidency is concerned. At the present stage of the evolution of our public service the question whether a Services Commission is necessary or not does not arise. In all advanced countries a need has been felt for Services Commission and personally I think that it is highly desirable that there should be a Services Commission in our Province. So far as our Services Commission are concerned they are acting only under the instructions given to them. What we have to do is to bring to the notice of the hon. the Revenue Member that those instructions have to be revised in order that certain difficulties that are being felt may be

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removed. Those difficulties have been mentioned categorically on the floor of the House. Firstly, candidates ought not to be asked to produce medical certificates before they are actually selected. Secondly, candidates who have been selected and appointed as temporary clerks have to make room for permanent clerks. By the time another opportunity occurs for the candidate he becomes age-barred and on that account he is declared unfit to enter Government service any further. That is a grievance which calls for remedy. Thirdly, in selecting candidates from certain backward tracts such as the Ceded Districts, it is desirable that the selection should be confined to candidates belonging to the Ceded Districts. Posts in the Ceded Districts should be filled up by candidates belonging to the Ceded Districts. It was with this idea that I put a question to the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is not desirable that so far as the posts in the Ceded Districts are concerned, selection by competitive examination or otherwise should be confined to candidates from the Ceded Districts alone and should not be thrown open to candidates from all parts of the Presidency.

“ Backward as we are, intellectually inferior as we are—of course it is rather humiliating to confess it, but anyhow we must face facts—backward as we are, when we are pitted against the Andhras of the north, or against the Tamils of the South or against the Malayalees of Kerala, we are bound to go to the wall.

“ We are not able to compete with them, and we shall not be able to compete with them successfully. That is why several candidates from the Ceded Districts have not been selected. The candidates feel these grievances. We, the representatives of our districts for the time being, have been approached by batches of these people and we have been asked to represent these grievances to the Government. Therefore I take this opportunity of commending to the hon. the Revenue Member the necessity to issue definite instructions in order to alleviate these various grievances, which have been referred to by me apart from the other grievances referred to by various other speakers. 12-45 P.M.

“ As regards the question of the selection of candidates community-war, the Madras Services Commission act under the instructions given to them by the Government. If there are any grievances, it is our duty to bring them to the notice of the Government. We therefore take this opportunity of placing before the Government these grievances. If the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to issue definite instructions, it will go a long way to alleviate the distress which is now being felt by a large number of applicants.”

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ Sir I should like to say a few words on the report of the Services Commission. It was thought that the creation of the Services Commission would go a long way to remedy the difficulties felt in the matter of appointments. From the working of the Commission for the past few years, it has been felt that no appreciable advantage has been derived therefrom. I should say that this is due to want of necessary and proper instructions from the Government to the

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Commission. As has been urged by the hon. the Member from Bellary, I hope that the hon. the Revenue Member will consider the matter and issue necessary and proper instructions to the Commission, so that the difficulties that are placed in the way of the applicants appearing and being selected to the posts, may be minimized and the candidates are allowed to have an easy way.

“ My hon. Friend from South Kanara has furnished figures with regard to the number of persons called for interviews and the number of persons finally selected. A very large amount would have been wasted over interviews from the pockets of candidates who compete for the appointments. It is a well known fact that everybody is put to a lot of financial difficulties in these days and it is not advisable to put these poor persons to lot of expenditure in the matter of their coming to the interviews. I would like to suggest that a small number of persons from among the large number of applicants should be selected for the interviews, that the number of persons who are interviewed is minimized so that other candidates would not be put to the necessity of spending unnecessarily. As has been suggested by various speakers before me, the Commission should go round for having interviews in various centres. As far as my knowledge with regard to these interviews goes, I may say that applicants are put one or two questions and the interviews are disposed of in one or two minutes. I wonder what benefit would be gained by having these interviews. I hear that such questions as ‘ where you come from ’ ‘ to what caste you belong ’ are put to the candidates. I do not know how the Commissioners are able to get any impression by putting such questions to the candidates. I do not know whether much good will result from these interviews and whether proper persons would be selected.

“ I should like to make a few remarks with regard to medical certificates. A good lot of money is being wasted by the applicants being asked to produce medical certificates before they sit for the examination. Even those who come out successful at these examinations are not able to get appointments. So, I would suggest that applicants might be asked to produce medical certificates after they are selected.

“ I would emphasize the point that was urged by my hon. Friend, from Madras, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar. Besides selections being made according to communities, I would ask that districtwar selections also should be made. By selections being made according to communities, candidates from some districts who can get some recommendations in those districts may get through, but candidates from other districts are left uncared for. Therefore I would urge that selections should be made districtwar also.”

1 p.m. Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA spoke in Tamil and the following is the English rendering of her speech:—

“ Mr. President, Sir, some of my brother Members spoke before me about the work of the Services Commission. Some of those might be surprised to see a woman rising to speak on the subject. The time for candidates of my sex appearing before the Commission for appointments

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and taking part in competitive examinations has not yet come. But still as one who knows the difficulties of the educated youths who had to pass through the eye of the Commission to secure any appointments under the Government, I have to say a few words. In our country many of the families educate their male children in higher education with a view to equip them for any Government appointments. But such educated men after their arduous and costly educational career find it very difficult to secure even petty jobs under the Government in these days. The Commission is functioning to select suitable candidates for the appointment from among the applicants whether they belong to the depressed classes or indigent poor or of the higher classes. I do not want to criticize the idea of such a Commission. But my only wish is to point out that the chances of boys belonging to the indigent poor and the depressed classes being remote and next to nothing, only go to aggravate their sufferings further after spending a lot of money on education which they could ill afford. The history of the educational career of some of these poor boys is very pitiable. Some parents even go to the extent of spending not only their small savings on the education of their children but also go so far as to even make themselves debtors. In such cases, the failure of the candidate of the much coveted appointment, however ordinary it might be, was a blow which could not be described. Among the candidates who appear before the Commission are no doubt many poor non-Brahmins and members of the depressed classes. However poor they might be they somehow manage to scrape the prescribed entrance fee of Rs. 5 and a medical fee of Rs. 7-8-0. Then only the applications are accepted. But it is a pity that even after passing through such competitive tests, they are not able to get the appointments and they have to wait for the loaf in accordance with the rank. Even if they are fortunate enough to get a job it is nothing more than a clerk's post fetching a paltry sum of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per mensem. With that small amount he has to maintain his family and his parents who pinned their faith on his future by spending even above their means. In these days of financial depression it is very difficult for the educated people to secure any appointment. Their expectations of getting suitable appointments according to their educational qualifications are shattered on the stone of practical difficulties and the various obstacles on the way to the goal. The cases of many of the parents who contracted debts to educate their children and face disappointment later are pitiable. It is also a hard fact that not even ten per cent of the candidates come out of the competitive examination held by the Commission successful. The only reason for such a colossal failure seems to be their lack of general knowledge. The so-called educated people who appear before the Commission are lacking in general knowledge not to speak of anything else, and this could very well be seen from the report of the Commission for the year 1931-32. I read the following extracts from the report of the Chief Examiner on the examination in 'English composition':

“ *Hook-worm*—(1) is the living thing which is used to catch fish; (2) a person like Pandit who always studies (perhaps the student meant a 'book-worm'); (3) these are found in our daily walks of life and enter

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into our body through the down part of our feet and in no time we get hook-worm disease and people who are aware of this use Fort wine to fight the hook-worm; (4) are germs that generally create cholera everywhere except in Switzerland, Norway and Greenland; (5) is an insect sparkless when flying; and (6) is a fly found in Madras Presidency (Laughter.)

“ About *Ostrich*, we find still more funny interpretations: (1) a big bird which will inhale and exhale fire; (2) is the female of the camel (Laughter); (3) is the kind of fish found largely in the coasts of Japan; (4) is the primitive hen of the Africans and is even now used as domestic animal; (5) is a desert bird that lives on stones and fires; it can see even when it is blind; and (6) is an animal found in India only. (Renewed laughter.)

“ *Zebra*—(1) is an animal, lives in the sea; (2) a harmful snake found in many parts of India (laughter); (3) water animal found in river Nile; (4) is an animal found in frigid zone; (5) is a four-legged animal living in the deep sea; (6) is the water horse mentioned in the Puranas; (7) is an animal found in ice places like the Himalayas; and (8) zebras are superior classes of asses. (Renewed laughter.)

“ *Giraffe*—(1) is a kind of present during Christmas season exchanged among European population (loud laughter); (2) is the essence of anything: we can take giraffe in fruit; (3) an animal that resembles a monkey and a man; (4) the water horse of Africa; (5) a water animal found in the interior part of Atlantic Ocean; (6) an animal that resembles a kangaroo but has no horns and no cavity in the stomach—also found in Arica; (7) is a sea animal found in ice land from 20 to 25 feet long; (8) giraffe like snipe and Cochineal are different kind of sea fish; and (9) are the original birds of America.

“ *Kangaroo*—(1) is a curious bird; (2) the small huts in which Negroes live are called kangaroon; (3) an animal living in water, can be seen in the Chilka lake in Ganjam (laughter); (4) is found in forests, is even tamed by circus people; when quarrelling they first start with the tails; (5) is a kind of bird in the old world. It lives in high mountains and its song is melodious to hear (laughter); (6) is the only animal that lays its eggs like a bird; and (7) is the name of forest people of Australia.

“ In the competitive examination even graduates, M.A.'s, B.A.'s and S.S.L.C. holders also compete. Among them there seem to be many who know neither Zoology nor Biology. Many of them are utterly lacking in the very rudiments of general knowledge. It is a pity that the present system of education is the cause for such a state of affairs. These things clearly show that the text books and other books prescribed should be such that could tend not only to improve their general knowledge but also make them fit to handle any subject properly. I wish the members of the Text-book Committee and the Educational authorities would bestow their attention in these matters.

“ One word more and I am done. The importance of reducing the entrance fee of Rs. 7-8-0 should not be overlooked in these days of difficulty. I would once again impress on the authorities the necessity of

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such a step. It would also go a great way to alleviate the trouble of poor candidates if the medical certificates got from Assistant Surgeons and Registered Medical Practitioners. Some of the previous speakers also impressed on the House the desirability of such things.

“ In the matter of holding competitive examinations under the ægis of the Commission, I wish to point out, if two centres, one for Andhradesa and the other for Tamil Nadu, were arranged, it would help the candidates to a great extent and avoid unnecessary expenditure for them to come to Madras all the way from a remote corner of the Presidency.”

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Mr. President, Sir, some hon. Members have criticized the procedure of the Madras Services Commission in holding interviews for certain appointments. I would point out to hon. Members of this House that under the Madras Services Commission Act, the Commission must either hold a competitive examination, or if they wish to select otherwise, they have to consider all the applications received and interview such candidates as they consider fit. I will invite the attention of the Commission to the suggestions of my hon. Friends, and possibly they may be able to reduce the number of applicants summoned for interviews or to hold preliminary interviews in the mufassal area, so as to lessen the trouble and expense to which unsuccessful candidates are put to now. The competitive examination for the recruitment of clerks is now held in several mufassal centres. My friend, Mr. Patnaik pointed out that there is no centre for this examination in the Ganjam district, so that the candidates from that district have to go to Waltair. I will invite the attention of the Commission to this complaint.

“ In this connexion I may perhaps deal at once with the question of the failure to employ Oriya candidates in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies. If Oriya candidates come forward and obtain selection to the Madras Ministerial service, they would in the ordinary course be preferred for employment in the Agencies. I took up this matter and the Agents informed us that they were aware of 122 Oriyas qualified for appointment; on a reference to the Commission we ascertained that only 18 actually appeared for the examination. I am not aware why only 18 appeared for the examination. I have suggested to the Agents that when they know of qualified Oriya candidates they may invite their attention to the Commissioner's advertisements. I hope that we may in future have a larger number of Oriya-knowing candidates. We cannot employ more Oriyas if they will not apply to the Commission for selection.

“ Another criticism levelled at the present rules relates to the production of medical certificates before examination. This was also referred to last year; we examined the matter carefully and we have issued orders to the effect that medical certificates need be produced along with applications only in cases, where physical measurements are prescribed by the statutory rule or are required by appointing authorities and for admission to competitive examination for posts in the Madras Ministerial Service. It is only in those two cases that medical certificates must be produced along with the application.

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from 2 to 12; the number of Muhammadans has risen from 317 to 420, Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians from 452 to 525, and Indian Christians from 465 to 667. It is very remarkable in the case of non-gazetted officers on Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100 that although there is an increase of 2,352, the number of Brahmans has fallen by 172; but there has been considerable increase in the number of Non-Brahmans and other communities.

“ It has been suggested by some hon. Members that the communal rotation rule has been treated in very broad terms and is not sufficiently detailed. We cannot however undertake to split up the different communities of people into subdivisions, for once we start doing so there will be no end to the number of subdivisions which will be demanded. But on the whole, I think it must be admitted that the results have been satisfactory. It rests with the various castes or subdivisions to qualify themselves for Government service and no doubt they will then get their share of appointments. 1-15 p.m.

“ My hon. Friend Mr. Sreshta stated that he had only just now seen a copy of the report, as he did not get one before. I am extremely sorry that his copy has gone astray. I may mention, Sir, that 150 copies were sent to the Secretary of Legislative Council on the 3rd August and were distributed by him the following day to the Members of the Council and the fact that it was placed on the table was notified in the agenda of the 4th August.

“ A suggestion has been made by an hon. Member on this side that it causes great hardship to a candidate who gets his name included in the list of candidates selected by the Madras Services Commission, and then after a time finds that he is not allowed the opportunity of getting the post for which he is declared eligible, because he ceases to be qualified for the appointment on account of his age. Well, Sir, to extend the right of appointment to a candidate who cannot now get an appointment, must necessarily involve some amount of hardship to some other candidate. It must be remembered there are only a limited number of appointments; that fact has to be borne in mind. We will however give this matter further consideration in connexion with the revision of the rules, which is now under consideration. And I will consider whether we can fix the age or allow the Commission to fix the age with reference to a date near the date of selection and whether in that case the list of selected candidates can remain in force for a definite period, say one year, so that a candidate in the list may be eligible for appointment during that period.

“ Another hon. Member stated that persons occupying temporary posts were turned out of these posts and did not have another chance of having another appointment when they became too old for selection. That I am afraid, Sir, is not an accurate statement. For, once a man has acted in a post in a Government service he is regarded as a member of that service although his service may be acting and interrupted by periods of want of employment. I think another hon. Member referred to a

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particular case of a man who was on probation for the full period prescribed in the rules and has later been declared to be too old for employment. I find on enquiry that the hon. the Minister in charge of the department concerned has just received a petition from that person, and I am authorized to say that he will take it into his consideration.

"I think I have dealt with most of the points of detail that were raised. A few hon. Members have suggested the abolition of the Services Commission and restoration of the old system by which appointments in Government service were made by the Ministers or on their recommendation. In every country where the system of Government is similar to that about to be adopted in this country, it has always been found necessary to dissociate appointments from political influences and to remove them as far as possible from the sphere of those responsible for legislation. Experience has shown that otherwise there is considerable danger of instability and inefficiency in Government service. In one country at least it was at one time the custom for the personnel of the services to change entirely with the change of Government. That has been found to be a very great evil from the point of view of the administration. Services constitute the agency or instrument placed in the hands of a Minister. They have to carry out his policy. They ought to be as efficient as possible. Whatever party happens to be in power, the Ministers should feel and realize that they have an efficient instrument ready to carry out their bidding and to put their policy into operation. The way in which this dissociation of the services from undesirable political influences has been carried out elsewhere has been by the constitution of such a Commission as we have in Madras. You are aware that we have made this Commission as independent of any political influences as possible. The Madras Services Commission Act has been recently amended so as to place the appointment of the Commissioners in the hands of the Governor himself so that it may be independent of the Government. And I am quite sure that as time goes on, hon. Members will realize that this Commission is doing most useful and important work. I know the Commissioners are whole-hearted in their zeal for carrying out their duties and realize the great responsibility placed upon them. I am quite sure that hon. Members will realize the necessity for the constitution of this Commission and the very commendable way in which they have discharged their duties.

"The motion that the report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1931-32 submitted with reference to section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Madras Act XI of 1929) be taken into consideration was then put and carried."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, may I propose that items Nos. IX, X and XI on the agenda may be taken into consideration before the other items are taken up? They are all non-controversial Bills and they do not take much time."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.